

# MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

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WHOLE NO. 706

## Salinas Labor Council Hears Political Talk

John Dolan, incumbent trustee of the Hartnell College district, spoke briefly to the Monterey County Central Labor Council at Salinas last week to explain his campaign plans, his talk being highlight of the council's first April session. Another council meeting will be held this Friday night at the Labor Temple.

Labor Council Secretary A. J. Clark said that Dolan's talk was sufficiently impressive that the council voted to give him support. The council makes no outright endorsements except in rare instances, Clark explained.

Also voted support of the council was James E. Arnett, candidate for state senator, several delegates speaking in Arnett's behalf.

Agreement of school authorities to a plan for teaching craft apprentices something of labor-management relations has been reached, Clark said, following request for council action in this regard.

Educational forums, with labor unions and employer groups taking part, will be conducted for apprentices, Educators and public relations leaders of state universities will assist, Clark reported. The forums will include mock negotiations and detailed information on labor-management problems.

Conducted by Harvey Baldwin, business agent of Carpenters 925, in the absence of other executive officers, the labor council heard a short talk on new laws regarding old age and social security coverage and benefits, the speaker being Reed H. Calicoat, new Salinas area representative for social security matters.

Report on settlement of a dispute between Electrical Workers Union 243 and Bray Electric Co. was given. Joel Green was seated as new delegate from Retail Clerks Union 839.

## Plaster Tenders Meet Wednes.

Meeting of plaster tenders (hod-carriers) of Laborer Unions 272, Salinas; 690, Monterey, and 283, Santa Cruz County, has been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, in Hotel Franco, Watsonville. Paul Burnett, secretary of the Santa Cruz union, said contract matters will be considered at the area-wide meeting.

GO UNION—BUY LABEL.

## LABOR PRESS URGED TO GIVE T-H STAND IN PRESIDENT RACE

Washington (LPA)—Eastern Labor Press Conference urged member publications April 7 to find out and tell their readers how the various Presidential candidates feel about repeal of Taft-Hartley.

Repeal of the anti-labor act and its replacement by "a new law fair to both workers and employers will be the issue of the greatest significance for all working people of the country," ELPC said.

"The enemies of labor are trying to make believe that repeal is no longer an objective of laboring people. Their propaganda is completely untrue. It is the duty of the labor press to overcome this propaganda and spread among our readers the facts in regard to the stand of each candidate on the issue of repeal . . . so our readers will be able to carry out the policy of voting for labor's friends and against labor's enemies."

Any candidate who double-talks on the issue, is evasive, tries to carry water on both shoulders or declines to state clearly and directly where he stands, must be considered as against repeal of Taft-Hartley, ELPC said.



**WESTERN UNION STRIKE**—AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union on April 3 went on strike against Western Union for the first time in 33 years when negotiations for a wage boost and other contract improvements broke down. The union said the nation-wide walk-out was almost 100 per cent effective. These are pickets at the company's Philadelphia offices. (LPA).

## WORK IMPROVES FOR CARPENTERS IN SALINAS AREA

Start of work in two housing projects in Salinas plus call for men to work in the Santa Maria area has enabled Salinas Carpenters Union 925 to reduce the number of unemployed in union ranks, according to Business Agent Harvey Baldwin of Local 925.

Work was started by Nelson Builders on two homes in Laurel Park Addition No. 1, while four separate contractors have begun construction of homes in the College Park tract, Baldwin said.

Call was received from Santa Maria for 15 union carpenters for jobs on housing and school projects of that area, the projects expected to continue for about six months.

Baldwin reported also that illness of Earle H. Meyer, state apprenticeship training representative for the Salinas area, cut down work handled by the Salinas Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee last week.

One apprentice, Kenneth Payne, was accepted for training. He is on the waiting list, pending assignment to a contractor, Baldwin said.

## In Union Circles

Earle H. Meyer, state apprenticeship representative in this area, reportedly suffered a heart attack last week and was confined to his home. His many friends in the labor movement urge his speedy and complete recovery and return to his duties.

William G. ("Bud") Kenyon, secretary-business manager of General Teamsters Union 890, was back on the job late last week after successfully fighting off an attack of pneumonia. Declaring that he still felt "rocky," Kenyon said he is catching up on his union work as rapidly as possible.

Alfred J. Clark, secretary of the Central Labor Council at Salinas and also secretary-treasurer of Salinas Culinary-Bartenders 355, has been named to the advisory council of the Community Chest organization.

## District Meeting Of Culinary-Bar Council Slated

Three unions of culinary workers and bartenders serving Monterey and Santa Cruz counties have agreed to a meeting for the purpose of discussing possibilities of reactivating the old Monterey Bay District Council of Culinary and Bartenders' Unions.

This meeting probably will be held late this month, according to A. J. Clark, secretary of Salinas Local 355, who added that each of the three unions will be informed of time and place of the meeting.

Clark said he had been informed that Monterey Local 483 has voted in favor of discussions for reactivating the council and that the executive board of Watsonville-Santa Cruz Local 345 is recommending similar vote of its membership. Local 355 started the program for the bay council to be activated.

## Gov't Acts to Check Mad Power-Profit Binge of Big Steel

Washington (LPA)—Ninety minutes before a strike of 650,000 was due to start in basic steel, President Truman ordered the industry seized April 8 to avert any interruption in production. In a radio address to the nation, President Truman put the entire blame for failure of negotiations on management. He called the industry's actions "reckless" and its demands for a \$12-a-ton increase as the price of steel peace "the most outrageous thing I ever heard of."

The industry could absorb every penny of the wage increase recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board for the steelworkers, President Truman said, and still make a profit of \$17 to \$18 a ton. The price increase the industry demands, he said, would give the in-profit of \$17 to \$18 a ton. He branded that "the most outrageous thing I ever heard of." He charged the industry not only wants to raise prices to cover any wage increases, but "they want to double their money on the deal."

The industry, he said, was willing to stop production to get preferred treatment, something no other industry has received. "If we knuckled under," said Truman, "we would scuttle our whole price control system."

He denied that the proposed wage increase would start a new wage-price spiral, pointed out that the steelworkers would be only catching up to other workers, recalled that the steel companies never really bargained with the union, and that the recommended wage boosts were fair.

He explained that seizure was the only way to continue steel production. Invoking the Taft-Hartley act, he said, would still mean an interruption in production, and besides, the union has already postponed a walkout for 100 days.

The companies at once rushed into court, challenging the legality of the seizure and crying "nationalization"—a charge echoed by their friends in Congress. When Judge Alexander Holtzoff suggested the industry could challenge seizure without demanding an injunction at once, an industry spokesman declared that "irreparable damage will occur if there is not immediate court intervention." Government attorneys argued an injunction would be "in effect an order to strike." Judge Holtzoff, after hearing further argument, refused to issue an injunction.

Secy. of Commerce Sawyer telegraphed to the heads of 86 basic steel companies designating them as "operating managers" of their

plants. He told them to set up separate books for the period of government operation, but there was no talk of segregating profits. In fact, Truman, in his seizure order, had asked the union and the industry to come to Washington at once, resume bargaining, and resolve the situation as quickly as possible.

Meanwhile, present steel profits continue as before.

## Culinary-Bar Bosses, Union To Meet Thurs.

A meeting between representatives of the Monterey Peninsula Restaurant Owners Assn. and officials of Culinary-Bartenders Union 483 of Monterey has been called for Thursday of this week for the purpose of continuing talks in regard a new contract.

The groups met on April 4, at which time the employer group submitted a proposal to the union.

Secretary Royal E. Hallmark of Local 483 said he had no statement at this time in regard the status of negotiations.

Two waitresses, members of Culinary-Bartenders Union 483 of Monterey underwent major surgical operations recently and both are reported as convalescing.

Lily B. Arnold, known as "Pat" to friends and co-workers, is waitress at the Bamboo Gardens.

Mary Boucher is waitress at Mabel's Cafe.

Nature of the surgery was not reported.



**PROMOTED**—Samuel Otto, general manager of the 11,000-member Philadelphia Joint Board of AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Wkrs. for 17 years, has been named Pacific coast director for the union, filling vacancy caused by the death of Hyman D. Langer. (LPA)

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## 1951 Death Rate Lowest in History. Life Span Now 68

Washington (LPA)—Death rate for the year ended July 1, 1951 was 9.6 per 1000 population, 10 percent under 1940, and lowest in U. S. history, the Federal Security Agency reported April 1.

Average life expectancy at birth has risen to 68 years, compared with 47 in 1900. Infant mortality dropped to 20 per 1000, and maternal death to 7 per 10,000. But such diseases as cancer and heart ailments increased their toll, causing two-thirds of all deaths in 1950. That's because other diseases are being conquered, and people are living longer. Nearly 10 million Americans have heart disease.

Other highlights of the report: Still without full time local public health service are 40 million Americans, and only half the nation's 3070 counties have public health departments; during the year 142,000 hospital beds were added, half with federal money, but 870,000 more beds are needed; the two federal hospitals for treating drug addicts had a "record population" and their facilities were heavily taxed.

## Movie Theaters End Domination of 'Union' After 25 Years

Baltimore, Md. (LPA)—After 25 years of company domination, the Motion Picture Projectionists Union of Baltimore City, Inc. which held bargaining rights in 50 local theaters, has been disestablished by the Motion Picture Theater Owners of Maryland. The paid business agent, who also had been on the owners' payroll, immediately got a fulltime job with the employers as "labor adviser."

The disbanding agreement, signed at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, was the result of unfair labor practice charges filed by an individual dual against the theater association last October, citing that it had "interfered with and dominated the formation and administration of the union and was continuing to do so."

Employers also agreed not to interfere with and dominated the the projectionists in exercising their right to join a union of their own choice and to bargain collectively through their own representatives.

## Making Money?

In Washington, D. C., a small group of men and women who handle more money than anyone in the world decided they wanted a bit more of it. Wage increases were demanded by employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which makes all U. S. currency. Last year, according to union spokesmen, they turned out more than two billion pieces of currency amounting to more than nine billion dollars. They also pointed out that in 1951 they reduced production costs to less than 1c per bill. This means, they declared, that regardless of inflation or depression, each dollar they make is actually worth 99c.

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## Local 890

General Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union

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The following special meetings have been called for this week for various divisions:

Rapid Harvest and Vegetable Harvesting employees at the union office, Monday, April 14 at 7:30 p.m.

Milk drivers and plant men at the union office, Tuesday, April 15, at 7:30 p.m.

All drivers of produce trucks, silverkings, loaders and bugs, at the Salinas Women's Club on Friday, April 18, 7:30 p.m.

Meetings are under way with the ice companies and shoox companies this week and those divisions will be notified immediately as to the outcome. Meetings for those divisions will be arranged.

## ATTENTION ALL PRODUCE DRIVERS

It is very important that you attend the special meeting at the Women's Club, 215 Lincoln Street, behind the police station on Friday, April 18th at 7:30 p.m. Your negotiation committee will report on the 1952 contract at that time.

We are happy to report that canneries and frozen food operations are under way for the spring pack in spinach. A meeting will be called very shortly for these groups for report on negotiations now under way with the various companies. It is very important that everyone attend these meetings.

Meetings have also been arranged with the van and storage companies for this week. All men employed in this division will be called to a meeting when progress is made.

The following gas stations, tire shops and taxicab companies, both

## N. Y. AFL Fights Bills to Curb Unions in Politics

Albany, N.Y. (LPA)—Three bills before the state legislature to curb political activities of labor unions were denounced by the executive council of the State Federation of Labor as "class legislation of the rankest order."

One bill would bar a union from making political contributions from its general fund; a second would prohibit unions from soliciting contributions from members for a special political fund; and a third would require a majority approval of the entire membership at a special meeting before a union could levy a political assessment.

Harold C. Hanover, state AFL secretary-treasurer, charged the bills are "intended to weave the political voices of lower income groups and tighten machine rule of the major parties."

"Lower income groups have always had to depend on the meager collective funds they were able to raise through their organizations of common defense, namely their trade unions," he declared. "To paralyze these decent organizations in the use of political funds, while underworld characters toss hundreds of thousands of dollars into political kettles, is to aid the gangster element who have become a blot on the nation."

The bills have also been denounced by the state Democratic and Liberal party organizations. Major target of the bills is the Liberal Party, which had strong union support in electing Rudolph Halley president of the New York City Council last fall.

In 1951, 9,470 pedestrians were killed in U.S. traffic accidents.

Saturday is the most dangerous day of the week in traffic.

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## Labor Gets Official Voice in Setting Farm Wkr. Policy

Washington (LPA) — The first labor group in history to be given an official voice in determining policies affecting the nation's two million farm workers has made 13 recommendations to the Labor Department for handling the U.S. farm labor problem. Nine AFL and nine CIO representatives make up an advisory committee appointed by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

Their recommendations, released April 3, were drawn up during a week-long conference in Washington. They recommended that the U.S.-Mexican migrant labor agreement require a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, and higher rate if the prevailing wage in an area is over 75 cents.

Protesting that too many Mexicans have been imported, resulting in lower wages and joblessness for U.S. farm workers, the committee asked that organized labor be given official representation in future negotiations with Mexico on importing workers.

The committee also urged Tobin to conduct public hearings in every major agricultural area to find if enough domestic workers are available and to determine the prevailing wage to be paid foreign workers if any are needed. It was strongly recommended that all domestic farm workers, including Puerto Ricans, be utilized before any foreign workers are imported.

Establishment of government-operated recruitment centers in U.S. areas of under-employment in agriculture also was recommended. The committee said the cost of transporting workers to seasonal farm jobs "should be borne by employers or jointly by employers and workers."

The committee declared it was "disappointed" that Congress did not provide a "substantial penalty" for "knowing employment of illegal aliens," but said the immigration laws had been strengthened "to some extent" by the establishment of penalties for transporting harboring or concealing illegal aliens. The committee added, however, that "passage of improvements in the immigration laws becomes a public fraud when Congress fails to appropriate funds to carry out the intention of the laws."

Appointment of the labor committee was praised by H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL National Farm Labor Union. He said it resulted from "public concern" about evils growing out of employer-control of placement of farm workers for the past several years. He said policies of the employer group were responsible for the influx of thousands of illegal Mexican "wetbacks" who have greatly depressed the wages and working conditions of U.S. farm workers.

AFL members of the committee are: Sidney Brennan, Minneapolis, vice-president, and Frank Tobin, Washington, representative, Teamsters; Patrick E. Gorman, Chicago, secretary-treasurer, and Leon B. Schachter, Camden, N. J., representative, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; J. L. Rhodes, Atlanta, AFL southern director; C. J. Haggerty, San Francisco, secretary-treasurer, California Federation of Labor; Mitchell; Hank Hasiwar, NFLU vice president, and Lewis G. Hines, special AFL representative.

## Union Non-Union

In Frederick, Md., after 13 pickets were arrested during a fracas with scabs at a strikebound plant, the strikers demanded that the company change its name. They didn't care what new name the firm adopted, just so long as it stopped calling itself the Union Manufacturing Co.

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## Stalin's Thinking Puzzles Defense Program Planners

By PETER HENLE, AFL Assistant Economist

The most crucial factor affecting the nation's defense program at the present time is not so much production bottlenecks or shortages of materials.

It is the estimate by defense officials of what is going on in the mind of one man, Joseph Stalin.

This is brought out by the recent report on the defense program by Charles E. Wilson, former defense mobilization director, submitted 2 days after he resigned in a huff over the handling of the steel wage-price dispute.

### POLICY DILEMMA SHOWN

The report summarizes the accomplishments of the defense program up to April 1. Although it does not include secret figures on aircraft or tank production, the report does point out that deliveries of "hard goods" (aircraft, tanks, etc.) has risen from \$0.9 billion for the 3 months right after Korea to a level of \$5.1 billion for the first 3 months of 1952. It is expected to increase to over \$8 billion by the end of this year.

In what is undoubtedly one of its most significant sections, the report discusses the chief dilemma confronting the U. S. policy makers: whether to go into mass production of today's weapons or to wait until improved models have been fully developed.

According to the Wilson report, modern engineering and scientific developments have stepped up the rate at which today's fighting weapons become obsolescent to a point that is "truly astonishing." This continually forces the defense chiefs to decide whether the taxpayer's money is best spent to produce current models or future models.

### DEPENDS ON RUSSIA

The solution to this dilemma largely depends on the intentions of the USSR. If this country were involved in a full scale war during the next 12 months, obviously mass production of existing models is the answer. In any case, a certain amount of production is needed to supply the troops in Korea and to build up European defenses.

If, on the other hand, the Soviet Union does not precipitate a war in the next few years, the defense planners obviously would prefer not to be stuck with a great deal of obsolete equipment that an economy-minded Congress would be quick to investigate.

This is the problem that must be met for each type of military equipment.

Right now, the Soviet Union has launched a new "peace offensive" designed to show the free world how "peaceful" her intentions are. This demonstration could conceivably persuade us to cut our defense program in half. On the other hand, we might remember that only a month ago the Soviet Union announced its 1952 budget, including the highest peacetime appropriation in its history for military purposes.

## Once Anti-Labor, He Discovers Union People Are Okay

Boca Raton, Fla. (LPA) — Ben Jack Cage has discovered union people don't wear horns. He discovered that by dealing with them. "I'm just like most of you men," he told the Young Presidents, a national organization of men under 39. Cage is a member. "A year ago I was anti-labor, not for any reason but just because it was stylish in the circles I traveled in."

Cage then explained that the Insurance Company of Texas, which he headed, was bought by Texas AFL unions, with Cage retained as chief executive of that firm and two associated firms. Union leaders became vice-presidents and directors.

"Now that I've come to know men and woman," said Cage, "I've found out what they do and why. I've quit believing that business about labor racketeers I used to hear so much about. The union men with whom I am now closely associated have impressed me a great deal for their devotion to the ideal of improving the lot of the ordinary American."

### AID DEAF CHILDREN

Sacramento (LPA) — Mock fines at meetings of the Central Labor Council are adding to a fund for an entertainment program for deaf children. The Bartenders local and the Waitresses local have installed donation boxes to add to the fund.

Hear Frank Edwards nightly!



## MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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## 'National Resistance' Policy Now On

It has been made plain to union men sitting in on current California labor disputes that employers here are tied in closely with a "national policy of resistance" to labor which is now causing the extensive, critical strike situation.

Apparently the order has gone down the line to hold out against all union demands.

What the big boys hope to get out of this is not quite clear. No doubt there's a political tie-in. They hope that an inconvenienced public will swing the tide of votes to conservative candidates. Also, the insatiable lust for profits is a major factor.

With the daily press and the radio pretty thoroughly dominated by big business, labor's side of the story is, as usual, untold and not understood. Many little people, reading the millions of anti-union words put out constantly for years, have a confused idea "those unions" are bad. Labor has made great strides in getting its story over, but is still far behind the shrewd, clever, expensive campaign of the big boys.

## What Labor Wants

Labor simply wants a fairer share of America's great prosperity. And what's good for labor is good for ALL of the little people of America. This is the one great truth that labor has failed to get over to the general public.

Profits have doubled, tripled, and multiplied enormously in the past few years. This is largely money unearned. It simply accumulates to the "haves," while the "have nots" have to work for theirs and beg for a tiny increase. There's no profit in wages.

What if we do ask for a bit more? Aren't we entitled to a share in this unearned increment? Are we not partners in this expanding "democracy"? We have greater insecurity of jobs, money, and health than our employers, and we therefore deserve more money to compensate us for this insecurity.

If management, with its fine homes and extensive vacations and travel, is just awful unhappy over its "burden," why doesn't it give the people who do the hard work a share in the business. No, that would be cutting them in on the gravy, which we want just for ourselves and our pampered families. Some day the top boys may look back on this crucial period and realize they passed up one splendid opportunity to mold America's great working force into a solid, loyal family of partners in progress.

## There is a Solution

Instead, they chose a "policy of national resistance," with political and profit motives, stirring new bitterness in America's workers and helping greatly the cause of communism in the battle for men's minds and loyalties.

The dollar is dividing America, weakening its enormous potential force for good. We will kill ourselves off with hatred and dissension, just as global wars may erase civilization on this little sphere in space.

It is certainly time for a Christ to appear and bring men together on common ground. He would probably quickly be labelled either a communist or a capitalist—such is the state of our demoralization from dollar materialism.

But until that happens we must rely upon the only other method available of freeing us from blinding dissension, namely, the application of complete, unrestricted, non-presurized, unpropagandized discussion and argument.

We are in a state of national neurosis. We have got a big problem in our little heads. The minister, the psychiatrist, the mother, say "talk it out, little one." Not the billions of words of colored trash we're now spilling out, but talk with but one, unqualified, goal—to get at the truth and an honest solution.

We have this weapon, this tool, this sceptre at our disposal. Will we use it? Brother, we are sick, the need was never greater!

## Wilson Departs

Charlie Wilson has gotten on his high horse and departed from Washington. His absence will not be mourned by labor. Unfortunately for himself, the ex-head of General Electric understood only 1 point of view—that of big business. He was blind to the needs of the nation's workers. There is no place in our government or in the defense organization for officials suffering from such lack of vision.

# Nordskog Leading Fight for Direct Vote on President

## Proposes Abolition of Present Electoral College System

Andrae Nordskog, well-known author, journalist and financial authority, who first organized the Presidential Direct-Election League in 1928, is again spearheading the movement to abolish the antiquated Electoral College system and provide for the nomination and election of President and Vice-President by the popular vote of the people.

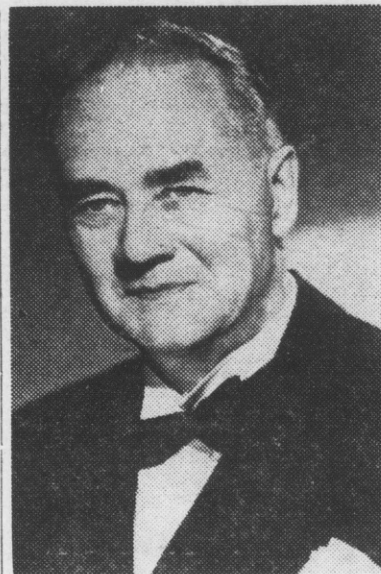
Headed by brass bands, torch-light automobile parades were arranged by Nordskog in 1928 when old-time patriotic rallies were held in public school auditoriums for the discussion of how to abolish the Electoral College system and provide for a new system of both nominating and electing candidates for the two highest offices in the land by popular vote so as to make the President and Vice President responsive to the public will instead of permitting them to become pawns in the hands of special interests.

Following Nordskog's national campaign from 1928 to 1932 when he spoke on this subject fifteen times in Nebraska alone, United States Senator George W. Norris of that State introduced a Senate Joint Resolution calling for an amendment to the national Constitution wherein the Electoral College system would be abolished and the President and Vice President would be elected by popular vote. This resolution was voted on in 1934 with 53 YES, and only 29 NO votes, coming within two votes of having the required two-thirds majority, thus failing to carry.

Nordskog says that eight similar resolutions have been filed in Congress since that time but no action has been taken on any of them.

On February 4th, this year, the executive committee of nine members of the National Association of Secretaries of State, meeting in New Orleans, appointed a special committee of three to present a proposal for the abolition of the Electoral College system and for the popular vote plan at the State Secretaries' annual convention to be held in Providence, Rhode Island, June 24, 25, 26, 1952. Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State of California, is a member of that special committee.

The Secretary of the State of Rhode Island, host of the convention, and the Secretary of the State of Arkansas, program chairman, have invited Mr. Nordskog to speak before the entire membership on the afternoon of June 25th on this vital subject. Nordskog is now preparing an amendment to the na-



ANDRAE NORDSKOG

tional Constitution which will be revealed for the first time when he speaks before that convention; an amendment which he avers will be "bullet-proof" against any possible political manipulation, and one which will forever safeguard the sacred right of the voter in selecting the type of President and Vice President he wants, instead of as at present being dependent upon the unpredictable gyrations of convention delegates who are subject to boss control.

Mr. and Mrs. Nordskog, both concert singers, had reserved spaces on the Monarch airplane to fly from New York to London on June first for a concert tour of 12 European nations this summer, but at the insistence of friends cancelled this tour in favor of bringing the message of this vital constitutional proposal to the American people this summer while the iron is hot.

Any cities or towns desiring Mr. Nordskog's appearance to speak on this subject will also have the privilege of hearing his wife, Gertrude Nordskog, dramatic soprano, sing. Communications may be sent to Andrae Nordskog, Main P. O. Box 2510, Los Angeles 53, California.



Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone CYpress 2-2480.

\* \* \*

Wage earners and self-employed persons planning to retire this year under the new Social Security Act should get in touch with a representative of the Social Security Administration, or with the Social Security Field Office at the above address. Because of the nature of certain changes in the law, it is important that these persons know just how they may be affected by these changes before they actually retire.

Those who retire before July 1 of this year will not qualify for the maximum benefit—except in rare cases, and in only a few instances can the \$80 monthly benefit be paid before next January. This is the main reason why those planning to retire this year should ask where they stand. The maximum retirement payment under the new formula is \$80 a month and the minimum is \$20 monthly—depending on the average earnings.

Beginning this month, two new factors enter the old age and survivors insurance picture; one, the new formula for figuring benefits may be used for the first time, and secondly, those aged persons whose work came under the Social Security Act for the first time beginning in January 1951 may, as of this month, have enough credits to qualify them for benefits. Beginning with January 1951, regularly employed domestic and farm workers, many self-employed persons, and others were brought under the provisions of this federal insurance system for the first time in history.

The Social Security Administration Field Office at the above address will be glad to give further information to farm and household workers and to furnish booklets and pamphlets explaining the law in greater detail.

## Strike in Korea

In Pusan, Korea, American union members now in the U.S. Army offered advice and propaganda support in the first wartime strike to occur in Korea. More than 6,000 Korean unionists, who have learned most of their lessons from American labor, walked out in protest against the dictatorial attitude of the president of a cotton-spinning mill.

## PROPER TEMPERATURE

The efficiency of an automobile engine partially depends upon its running temperature. Either too hot or too cold operation detracts from engine performance.



WEEKEND FARMER—Jan Miner spends weekdays starring as Julie in the CBS program, "Hill-top House," but her weekends are devoted to her New Hampshire farm. (LPA)

## JOKES, Etc.

Elderly gentleman (after rescuing a small boy from two other youngsters):

"Why are you beating this boy?"  
"Because he makes mistakes in arithmetic."

"But that is none of your business."

"Oh, yes, it is. He lets us copy his answers."

Little Albert came home from school with a book under his arm.

"It's a prize, mother. For natural history. The teacher asked how many legs an ostrich has and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now, mother, but all the other kids in the class said four, so I was the closest."

If he doesn't marry, he's a Bachelor, a glamorous word. If she doesn't marry she's an Old Maid.

What he hears at the office is News. What she hears at the bridge table is Gossip.

If he runs the family he is Head

of the house. If she runs it She Wears the Pants in the family.

\* \* \*

Man needs but little here below,  
Why don't we all admit it?  
The way the taxes keep increasing,  
We're pretty sure to get it!

\* \* \*

The quickest way to wipe out a friendship is by sponging.

\* \* \*

The trouble with most household budgets is that usually there's too much month left over the end of the money.

\* \* \*

Pastor, from the pulpit: "My friends, we have made an honest effort to raise sufficient money, but we have failed. Now the ladies are going to hold a bazaar."

\* \* \*

A night watchman heard noises in the dark warehouse. Drawing his revolver, he went to the door and called:

"Come out with your hands up, so I can see who you are. If you don't, I'll come in and see who you were."



# GIVE! GIVE! GIVE!--HOW ABOUT A SENSIBLE NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN INSTEAD OF CHARITY?

Dear Friend:

How many health drives appealed to you for charity this year? Heart? T.B.? Polio? Cancer? Arthritis? Community Chest? Your local hospital?

Of course these are good causes, worth your support.

## Figures on 'Savings' By Workers Are Called Deceptive

Washington (LPA)—Government reports of "mammoth savings" by workers' families are highly deceptive, the CIO Economic Outlook pointed out in its March issue.

Since the figures have been so distorted in interpretation by managements as to affect collective bargaining, the Economic Outlook took the figures apart to show they are phony.

The U.S. Dept. of Commerce reports that "personal savings" went up from \$10½ billion in 1950 to \$17 billion in 1951, and industry now is arguing that workers are earning more than they can spend, workers do not need a raise, and another "inflammable" buying rush may develop at any time.

The Outlook pointed out that the \$4 billion increase in "liquid personal savings" is an illusion, for that figure includes the checking account deposits of three and a half million unincorporated businesses; purchases of common stock, and low and middle-income families are not great investors in stocks. (Latest Government reports show only seven families out of every hundred own any stock in corporations.)

Where wage and salary earners have saved in the past—purchase of U.S. Savings E Bonds—they haven't been able to in recent years. In fact, sales of such bonds, which reached a peak of over \$12 billion in 1944, dropped to \$3.2 billion in 1951, lowest point since the start of World War II.

The Government economists say that when you meet the installment payments on your car or radio, or vacuum cleaner, or your mortgage, you are "saving." And you are also "saving" when you pay a premium on your life insurance, or contribute to a pension plan.

Of the "personal savings" figure given by the Commerce Dept., almost half includes payment on installment purchases, investments in property and unincorporated enterprises, and increases in private insurance and pension reserves, the Outlook pointed out.

Who is doing the real saving? The Outlook quoted 1950 figures, the latest available, to show that the wealthiest 10 per cent of American families did 73 per cent of the saving. Five out of every ten families not only could not put anything by, but had to go into debt.

While "the average liquid asset holdings of all American spending units" were \$300 in 1950, the low and middle-income families were behind the eight ball, for 65 per cent of the total holdings were in the hands of 10 per cent of the families. In other words, 10 families out of every 100 had 65 per cent of the savings, and the other 90 families out of each 100 had only 35 per cent.

Said the Outlook: "If proper price and profit restraints had been exercised by, and imposed on, businessmen following the Korean invasion, many families might have enjoyed the peace of mind and sense of security that ownership of real liquid savings provides. These accumulations would have served the nation well when defense production levels off and our dynamic economy proves capable of producing more consumer goods than at any time in its history."

But isn't it tragic that when serious illness strikes, charity is all too often the only answer for most Americans?

There is a better way than charity to bring medical care within the reach of the average American. Through a nation-wide system of health insurance, each of us could afford needed medical care from the doctor of our choice. And as our right, too—in dignity, not charity—through our democratic system of Social Security.

In this belief, the physicians and laymen of this Committee began working six years ago for a broad National Health Program. Through these years, intelligent, thoughtful people like yourself have sustained our work through voluntary contributions. We have made very encouraging progress so far.

Now we need your support to move forward against the medical lobby's "socialized medicine" propaganda. We do not appeal to your emotions for a charity contribution. This is simply an appeal to your intelligent self-interest.

Your contribution will help win

## TAX BENEFITS TO INDUSTRIES HURT ECONOMY

Tax concessions and other benefits given industries to lure them to or hold them in communities are: (1) a grave cause of unemployment; (2) a serious means of shifting the tax burden to workers; (3) a means of drastically cutting corporation taxes, and (4) a conceivable means of wrecking the American economy.

William Leader, president of Local 1 of the AFL American Federation of Hosiery Workers, so declared in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. William Green (D., Pa.).

### TAXPAYERS CARRY LOAD

Leader pointed out that many southern towns are luring textile mills from New England by freeing the industries from a part or all of local taxes. Drastic unemployment has resulted in the textile areas in the North.

Cities and even states, said Leader, are voting to borrow money to finance buildings and equipment for business. This is in addition to tax concessions. Leader points out that the money so raised must be repaid by local taxpayers.

When a number of communities follow such a practice, said Leader, others consider themselves forced to go along. The competition among localities could become general. "States, cities, and towns will be forced to go along or lose their industries to those making the concessions."

### RECALL EARLIER DEBACLE

"The conceivable final result could be that the nation's industrial plants would become generally free of many federal, state, city, and other taxes, and the home owner and rent payer would have to pay more and more taxes, and suffer a higher and higher cost of living."

Leader recalled what happened in the 1920's when municipalities provided capital for private business, including real estate speculators. They raised money through bonds to build streets, sidewalks, sewers, water, and lighting.

Then came the collapse, with its crushing burden upon the taxpayers. By 1933, Leader pointed out, bonds totaling \$2 billion remained to be paid in the various states.

Leader said that instead of stabilizing the nation's economy, as its advocates claim, local concessions to businessmen may well lead to an economic civil war.

health legislation of lasting benefit to you, your family and your community.

Sincerely yours,  
Channing Frothingham, M.D.  
Chairman

Committee for the Nation's Health  
1416 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C.  
(Honorary vice-chairman,  
William Green, AFL).

## Give Tidelands to States After Killing 'Oil for Education'

Washington (LPA)—The Senate, by a 47 to 36 vote, killed the labor-supported "oil for education" amendment to the tidelands oil bill April 2 and then passed, 50 to 35, a bill giving coastal states title to mineral-rich off-shore submerged lands.

Value of the oil and gas reserves in the submerged area beyond the tidelands of California, Louisiana and Texas has been estimated at \$50 billion. The Supreme Court ruled in 1947, and twice since then, that the Federal Government has "paramount rights" to these offshore lands.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Spessard Holland (D., Fla.), upsets the Supreme Court ruling. The House passed a similar bill, 265 to 109, in 1951. However, President Truman vetoed such legislation in 1946 and is expected to do so again. Administration forces predict the Senate will not over-ride such a veto, as such action would require a two-thirds majority.

The "oil for education" proposal, introduced by Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) and 18 other senators, was an amendment to a compromise bill by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, which would have given the states 37½ per cent of the earnings from the mineral reserves, with the rest held back for final decision by Congress. The bill lost, 50 to 34.

The Hill amendment would have earmarked the Federal Government's share of revenues from the submerged mineral reserves as a perpetual endowment for the nation's elementary and high schools and colleges, after the defense emergency is over. While the emergency lasts, revenues would have been used to meet defense costs, thus lightening taxes.

The fight against federal ownership was led by the three states involved, backed by big oil companies, which raised the cry of "states' rights." Hill termed their efforts the "greatest attempted grab of national property in all history."

Pointing to America's poorly-paid teachers and inadequate school facilities, he said adoption of his proposal "would be like placing an oil well on every school and college campus in America." Opponents of the proposal saw in it a threat that the Federal Government would take over control of state educational systems.

## Hold-out Line Signs After Tie-up of Ships

New York (LPA)—A hold-out against the contract negotiated last fall with 125 shipping companies by AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots, the Isbrandtsen Steamship Co. capitulated March 26 after 4 of its ships in as many ports had been tied up by the union a few days. The firm had objected to a clause providing for hiring all deck officers below rank of chief mate through the union's office.

Under the standard agreement, benefits retroactive to October 1, include a 6.2 per cent increase in base and overtime rates and doubling Isbrandtsen's payments into the union's welfare fund, bringing it to 50 cents a day for each member aboard its ships.

## Study Approves Deferring Apprentices In Skilled Jobs

New York (LPA)—The government should adopt a firm policy of deferring apprentices in highly-skilled occupations, the National Manpower Council has recommended to the government. Labor members are A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"At present," said the report, "both apprentices and employers are often uncertain about deferment regulations, and draft board practices vary considerably. Correction of these conditions will help prevent a further decline in apprenticeship, which is likely to become extreme as younger men are called into service."

Other recommendations: That dependency be removed as an automatic ground for deferment from military service; that the policy of deferring qualified students on the present basis of a national test and class standing be continued; that the policy be changed to prevent student deferment from becoming a means of gaining exemption from military service; that the armed forces accept many men now being rejected for medical and educational reasons; that the armed forces reduce their total requirements.

### WHEEL BEARINGS

Many motorists overlook checking the wheel bearings to see that they are properly lubricated. This should be done every 5,000 miles.

## Boss Gets Religion, Apologizes, Will Meet the Union

Louisville, Ky. (LPA)—An employer who had fought the union long and hard appeared at the Labor Temple here and publicly apologized, promising things would be better in the future. R. B. Fenley, dairy president, said he had re-evaluated his world on the basis of Moral Re-Armament.

He told members of Dairy Workers Local 783, "We're going to have to learn how to live together. . . . All of us, every color, every creed."

He'd always considered himself an honest man, he continued, "but when you hit absolute honesty, that's really it. That doesn't give you any leeway at all."

Business Agent Howard Haynes followed Fenley's apology and promise of better employee relations with: "Believing that absolute honesty is what we're working on here, I can go to Mr. Fenley and tell him we represent his employees. Then with no election, no nothing, we will sit down and negotiate a contract."

Replied Fenley: "That's right." The two men had met two months before at a Moral Re-Armament gathering in Miami.

### SENSIBLE DRIVING

How fast should you drive your car? Always within the law, of course, but never faster than local traffic and road conditions warrant. Death often rides at high speed. Keep your car under control at all times, and take it easy!

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Sanforized shrunk—perfect fit  
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## Here's the Dope



## No Lost Face

In Benares, India, visiting American trade union leaders were given a first-hand lesson in the importance to Asians of never "losing face." Several hundred city street sweepers walked out on strike. Then they learned that a Chinese cultural mission was due in the city the next day. Immediately the strikers returned to work, but the very moment the cultural delegates had departed they were back out on strike.

## Meany Warns Unions To Protect Themselves On Legislative Front

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (LPA)—Warning that unions, if they want to stay in business and function freely, must protect themselves against big business attempts to cripple them through restrictive legislation, AFL Secy.-Treasurer George Meany said all-out political activity is a "must" this year. He gave his warning to the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that employers had "failed to defeat us on the economic front," Meany said: "Now they've put all their eggs in the legislative basket. They are hoping to keep the nation's workers under their predatory thumb by getting laws passed that will destroy the gains we have made and the strength we have attained by organization."

He told the delegates that a liberal and progressive Congress can be elected in November if AFL members contribute to Labor's League for Political Education and then get to work on the precinct level to gain heavy registration and a large vote.

Last year, 1,962,000 Americans were injured in traffic accidents.

## 1 Blood Pint, 1 Day Vacation

The Regional Wage Stabilization Board has approved an unusual vacation plan for the 425 employees of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Approval of the fringe benefit proposals permits the management to give each employee an extra day's vacation with pay for each pint of blood donated, and one week's vacation at full wages to those giving a maximum of four pints a year. In addition, one-half day may be allowed for employees to visit the blood bank at the time of the donation.

The decision involves all of the employees in the three establishments maintained by the club in the Los Angeles area, at 431 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, 850 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, and 236 Capri Drive, Pacific Palisades.

## 80,600 Disabled Get Jobs; Their Taxes Repay for Training

Washington (LPA)—More than 80,600 disabled men and women started on self-sustaining jobs during fiscal year 1951 with help from the joint federal-state system of vocational rehabilitation for civilians, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing reported April 7. Taxes they'll pay on newly-won incomes will cover cost of their training.

It was the best record in the 31-year history of the program and the fourth consecutive year in which a new mark was set, the report of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the President and Congress showed. The 1950 record was 71,500.

Social security protection for members of the armed forces was urged in the report of the Social Security Administration, transmitted by Ewing. It proposed wage credits of \$160 a month for active military service between the close of World War II and the present, and, for the future, full coverage of military personnel under old age and survivors insurance.

Of those obtaining work after leaving beds, wheel chairs, and sick rooms, 66,193 had passed the trial period and made good. Another 14,435 were awaiting final tests by their employers and rehabilitation counselors. More than 13,000 others had received all necessary medical help, guidance and training and were prepared to accept jobs.

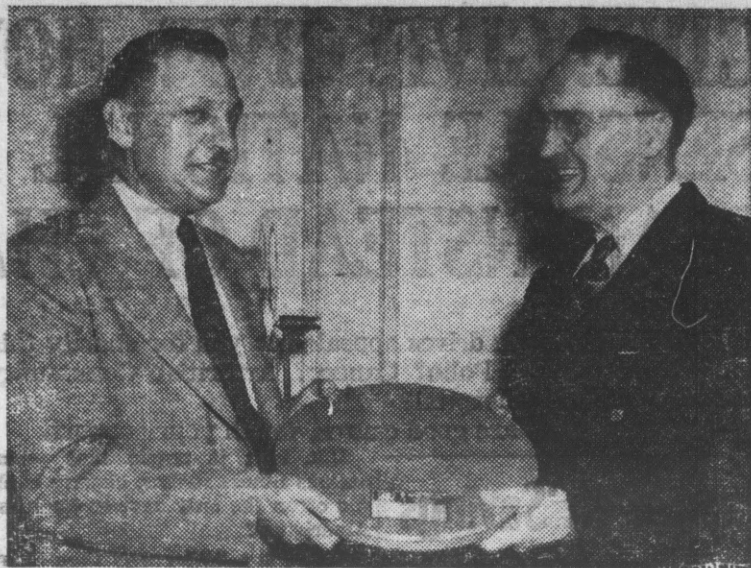
Almost 140,000 others were receiving rehabilitation service at the year's end, with a fifth of the disabled being trained for defense work. More than 10,000 of those taking jobs in 1951 went into skilled trades and essential occupations.

About half of the 1951 rehabilitated had been dependent on their families, while another 8,000 had been receiving public assistance payments and were able to leave relief rolls.

It was estimated that within four years the rehabilitated men and women will pay, in income taxes, the entire \$21 million of federal money spent on the program during 1951. And during their working lives their taxes will amount to \$10 for every federal dollar spent on them. The states put up an additional \$9 million for the program.

At the end of the year four million persons were receiving old age and survivors insurance: about three million 65 or over, 800,000 children, and 200,000 young widows with children in their care.

During 1951, British workers' wages went up by 10½ per cent. Altogether 12½ million working people had their wages increased by over 6½ million pounds a week. Prices rose even more rapidly, however, and at the end of the year were about 12 per cent higher than at the beginning.



**LABOR FILM TO BE USED BY SCHOOLS.**—The Baltimore Dept. of Education has accepted a copy of the internationally-acclaimed labor movie, "With These Hands," for use in high school labor history classes. The film, produced by the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers, was a gift to the schools from the Baltimore Federation of Labor. Harry Werner, left, Federation president, presented it to Dr. Wm. H. Lemmel, city superintendent of public instruction, at a special ceremony. (LPA)

## Making Ends Meet—Large Economy Size is Not Always the Best Bargain

By BERT SEIDMAN

If you are cooking just for yourself the "large economy size" is no bargain for you. You will do better to purchase foods in small sizes and quantities. That way you will be able to cut down on waste and avoid too much monotony in your meals. Most markets offer a wide variety of small cans, jars

and packages of vegetables, fruits, juices, fish, meats, cereals, and other products. You can also frequently buy small cuts of meats or poultry. Eggs should have a prominent place in the single person's meals. They always provide the right-sized portion, having come from the hen in individual containers.

To avoid both monotony and too much expense, the single person should look for recipes that provide tasty ways of using leftovers.

## FOOD BUYS

Eggs and fish, both fresh and frozen, are leading items in most markets.

You will also find good supplies of carrots, celery, oranges, grapefruit, escarole, and lettuce. In some areas cabbage, spinach, endive, and radishes are also featured items.

## FOOD HINTS

When you are buying chicken, keep in mind it will lose an average of about 10 per cent of its live weight by the time it is defeathered and the blood drawn, and another 25 per cent by the time the head, feet and entrails are removed. This should help both in judging what is the best buy per pound in figuring total cooking time.

Eggs, like meat and milk, provide plenty of protein. Protein foods are essential for building and repairing body tissues.

To keep cookies from drying out quickly, put a piece of cut apple in the cookie jar.

## COTTAGE CHEESE

Most areas have plenty of cottage cheese this season of the year. Its mildly tart, fresh flavor makes it a good bet for combination dishes. Cottage cheese can be used with fruits, vegetables, and nuts. It is also a popular ingredient for spring salads and sandwiches.

Cottage cheese is not only tasty but it is also nourishing. One-half cup of cottage cheese gives about the same amount of protein as a quarter of a pound of meat.

Because it is low in calories, cottage cheese is popular with dieters. Cottage cheese contains less than one-third as many calories per pound as cream cheese.

## HOW BREAD PRICE IS SLICED

Bread prices in December 1951 averaged 15.8 cents a loaf, a 12 per cent rise since the beginning of the Korean war.

The actual ingredients of the bread are worth only 3 or 4 cents. The rest of the price represents the income of the firms engaged in processing, delivering, and selling the bread.

Actually the baking company 1951.

gets the biggest slice of the price of bread. Its share represents more than half of the total price of the loaf of bread. The farmer gets only 20 per cent. About 15 per cent goes to the retailer and 5 per cent to the miller.

## UNION LABEL

When you are out shopping, be sure that the articles you buy have the union label. That is your way of knowing that they are high quality products, made by union men and women under union conditions.

## Warns 'Tampering' With WSB Would Cause Stoppages

Washington (LPA)—WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger is reported to have warned Congress that "a lot of wage disputes before the board would flare into strikes" if the Wage Stabilization Board is "tampered with" because of its steel recommendations.

Listing cases involving oil, aluminum, aircraft and other key defense industries, Feinsinger is said to have told a closed-door session of a Senate Labor subcommittee that if the board is scuttled, "somebody other than the board will be responsible for strikes—and I think immediate strikes—in these vital industries."

"When word got around that industry members of the board were thinking of resigning," he declared, "the oil workers demanded to know whether they were going to have a board or not; if not, they were prepared to strike."

He said adoption of a proposal before the Senate Banking committee to revise WSB "would produce chaos". The proposal by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.) would take away the board's power to enter disputes, unless invited, and would reshuffle the board's make-up to give it enough public members to outnumber industry and labor members combined. The House is considering investigating the board.

"American unions were among the first and most realistic groups to alert their own membership and others to the Communist danger, a resolution to that effect having been passed by the American Federation of Labor as early as 1920." —Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, in his annual report for

## MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

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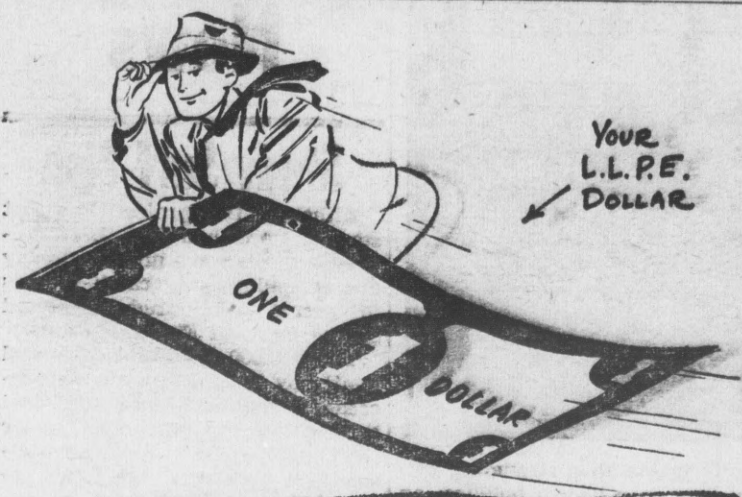
"Sure, Mail Pouch gives you a longer-lasting chew—it's made of better tobacco"—say men who know

Yes, MAIL POUCH is Union Made—and the quality is right in the tobacco. That's why even a smaller chew tastes better—lasts longer. MAIL POUCH doesn't tire your taste either—because it isn't overloaded with sugary sweetness. Buy MAIL POUCH today.





# Patronize these Merchants in Monterey County



## Green Asks Federal Aid For Industry Safety Plan

Every year 15,000 to 18,000 U. S. workers are killed, 80,000 to 100,000 permanently crippled, and 2 million receive disabling injuries, William Green, president of the

AFL, pointed out in a letter to all State Federations of Labor, regarding Senate bill, S. 2714, providing federal aid to states to promote industrial safety.

George D. Riley, member of the AFL national legislative committee, told the Senate subcommittee on health legislation of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, that figures for 1951 show more than 2 million work injuries, including 16,000 killed and 91,000 permanently disabled.

"This is the highest toll for any year since 1944, a war year," said Riley. "This is a record figure that is all the more deplorable since it comes after a half century of struggle for safe work places."

In his letter, Mr. Green pointed out that industrial accidents not only cause human suffering to workers and families, but also cost American industry and workers over \$4 billion a year and waste millions of man-days of labor.

In helping reduce the industrial accident toll, both the Green letter and the committee testimony pointed out that the AFL favored grants-in-aid to states, rather than establishment of arbitrary labor safety standards.

Under the state-aid plan, funds would be allotted to the states on the basis of population, number of wage earners, special hazards in industry, number of workers covered by the state labor law, and the financial needs of the state. The allotment to any state would not exceed 1% of the expenditure under the state plan for a year, except that each state would not receive less than \$15,000 a year.

AFL testimony showed that 70 percent of work injuries occur in the 2 1/2 million establishments which are too small to employ their own full-time safety staffs.

### ANTI-UNION BILLIONAIRE

In Detroit, the giant General Electric Co. celebrated its advent into the small exclusive circle of \$2-billion corporations with disclosure of the screwiest strike-breaking idea of 1952. When a strike closed down GE's Carbonyl plant the company decided that it had to keep its scabs occupied one way or another. It finally hit on the idea of classes and movies on company time. Some of the scabs heard lectures on telephone courtesy and home furnishing. For most of them, however, the biggest surprise came when they found themselves attending classes in cooking, interior decoration, fashions, and even art appreciation!

## Green Names Body to Study T-H Changes

Miami — AFL President William Green named a special committee to survey the need for amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act to relieve unions from rigid and restrictive bars against collective bargaining for union security.

Serving on the committee will be Vice Presidents Matthew Woll and William C. Doherty and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany.

The Executive Council authorized this action after a committee from the International Typographical Union and the Allied Printing Trades Council asked approval of a proposed Taft-Hartley amendment exempting the printing trades from the anti-closed shop provisions of the law.

The council felt that to avoid confusion and to rally the strongest possible support for such legislation it would be better to draft amendments which would be generally applicable rather than have separate bills for a number of different trades which have suffered most acutely from Taft-Hartley restrictions.

It was emphasized that the council's action is no departure from the AFL's firm policy that the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed and replaced with a fair labor-management relations law.

## Doctors on Strike

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the most unusual labor dispute in this South American country's history resulted in a strike of 10,000 doctors and nurses. The federal parliament not only outlawed the strike but also prohibited the doctors from issuing any propaganda and even from holding meetings. The only thing the doctors were protesting was the fact that parliament hadn't changed the public health budget for 26 years. One result of the government's action was that the 92 members of parliament who voted against the doctors decided, almost to a man, that from that day on they'd be much wiser if they obtained their medical and dental attention "in some other country."

## LETTING BOSS DECIDE 'PREVAILING WAGE' BRANDED AN OUTRAGE

Washington (LPA)—The practice of permitting an employers association to determine the "prevailing wage" for setting the pay of imported farm workers is an "outrage," Dr. William M. Leiserson told a Senate Labor subcommittee March 28. The committee, headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), is studying the migrant labor problem.

Dr. Leiserson declared that employers now define the prevailing wage as the figure at which they can't get an adequate supply of domestic workers because the rate is too low. Then they tell the government there is a shortage of labor, he said, and ask for certification to import foreign workers. "I don't think the government should lend itself to that sort of thing," he said.

Dr. Leiserson was a member of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor which issued a report in 1951 on the "shocking" living and working conditions among migrant domestic farm workers and "wetbacks" (Mexicans who enter the U.S. illegally).

### MODERN "SWEAT SHOP"

He endorsed the subcommittee's proposal for a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor composed of representatives of the Labor, Agriculture and State Departments and the Immigration Service. He said the committee could take responsibility for making plans to solve the overall migrant problem which is now neglected or handled in a piecemeal fashion by the various agencies.

He pointed out that the "sweat shop" system now prevalent among workers on mechanized corporation farms is the same thing "we had 100 years ago in industry," but that as yet no effort has been made to develop in agriculture the "science of labor-management relations" now common in industry.

Clarence Senior of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor told the subcommittee the U.S. should not permit importation of foreign labor while domestic workers go idle.

### CHECK ON IMPORTING

"The only justification for the importation of such labor," he said, "should be the fact that there is not sufficient domestic labor to handle the problem... and not because here is an economic gain to the employer who may be able to find foreign labor ready to work for standards lower than those on which domestic labor can live."

He said Puerto Rico has set minimum requirements on housing, wages, and other conditions to be met by U.S. employers importing island workers, both to protect the Puerto Rican migrants and to keep them from depressing the living standards of U.S. farm workers.

He also said Puerto Rico has established by law minimum wages,

## Queries on Wages Continue Heavy

The demand for information on wage and salary stabilization regulations and orders continued to be strong in northern California throughout March.

C. O. Atchinson, field office supervisor for the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, reported 2,362 queries on wage stabilization and 357 queries on salary stabilization handled in northern California offices during the month.

The field office at 528 Flood Building, 870 Market St., San Francisco, handled 2,138 wage and 294 salary stabilization queries; the office at 331 Federal Office Building, Ninth and I Sts., Sacramento, handled 143 wage and 30 salary stabilization queries, while the office at 324 Postoffice Building, Fresno, handled 81 wage and 33 salary stabilization queries.

workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance for its domestic agricultural workers. Sen. Humphrey declared he was "shocked" to learn that an area Americans "have sort of looked down upon" provides benefits for farm workers far superior to anything U.S. farm workers get. CIO and AFL witnesses who appeared earlier before the subcommittee urged that all the benefits now enjoyed by U.S. industrial workers be extended to agricultural workers.

## WCTU—SNAFU

In Evanston, Ill., it was reported that the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League were being asked to consider one of the screwiest ideas in 20 years as part of a plan to get organized labor's support for the return of Prohibition. The brainstorm revolved around the notion that it would be easy to get all of labor's support if the CIO Brewery Workers and the AFL Distillery Workers were persuaded to ban all drinking at their conventions.

Attend union meetings!

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# Labor News

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1952

## TAX SCANDAL PROBES GO EASY ON SENATOR BRIDGES

By PAUL S. GREEN

Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Senate Republican leader, did little to clear up the mystery of his connection with a Baltimore liquor dealer's multi-million-dollar tax case, or his relationship with the shadowy Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald.

This is the second recent incident involving prominent Republicans which has left many unanswered questions. The other case concerned Sen. Owen Brewster (R., Me.) who admitted secretly giving the same Grunewald \$10,000 to cover up contributions to the primary campaigns of Sen. Richard Nixon (R., Calif.), and Sen. Milton Young (R., N.D.).

### CONGRESS USES KID GLOVES

In both cases, Congressional investigators have used kid gloves on fellow members of Congress, whereas they have thrown the book at other witnesses.

The Bridges and Brewster incidents accentuate the strange practices and "influence" manipu-

lations which are carried on by Capitol Hill figures.

Testifying at the House tax scandal hearings, Senator Bridges stated he had never met liquor dealer H. H. Klein, who ran up \$5 million in profits on a \$1000 war-time investment, and who has a \$7 million tax judgment pending against him. He said his inquiries in the case were made simply because he was asked to by William P. Maloney, Grunewald's lawyer. Bridges said he became friendly with Maloney when the latter was an assistant attorney general.

Investigators felt this did not fully explain Bridges' active interest in the case over a 2-year period, especially when the principal in the case, Klein, never asked him to intervene. Bridges defended his actions as proper at all times, and denied knowing that charges of fraud and a criminal investigation were pending against Klein during that period.

### USED BRIDGES' NAME

Bridges said Grunewald never represented him on this or any other matter. Previously, Charles Oliphant, former internal revenue chief counsel, testified that when Grunewald spoke to him on repeated occasions about the Klein case, he said he was asking on behalf of Bridges.

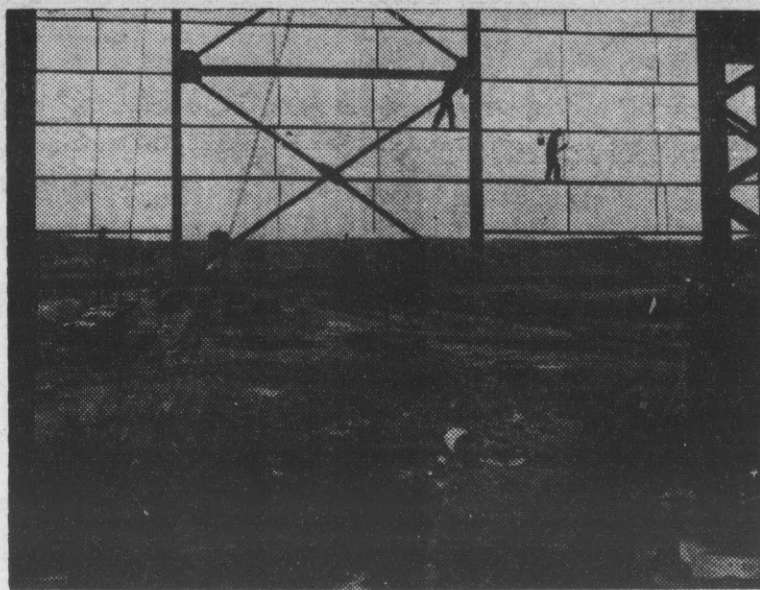
Subcommittee counsel Adrian Dewind said internal revenue records showed Grunewald had pictured himself as middleman in the negotiations between Bridges and the bureau. Bridges said he could not recall ever discussing the case with Grunewald.

Grunewald has refused to answer subcommittee questions, and a contempt of Congress action is pending against him before the House.

## Equal Pay, Ouch

In London, England, several union leaders and a much larger number of union members decided the principle of "equal pay for women" had been carried a bit too far when they learned of a bill introduced in Parliament by a lady representative of the Labor Party. The proposed legislation would throw husbands in jail if they failed to give their wives "reasonable" housekeeping money. First offense would bring a fine but second offense a jail term.

Last year, 37,100 Americans were killed in traffic accidents.



**NEW STEEL FACILITIES**—Helping to loosen that strangling collar of short steel production is the above new open hearth building, on which workmen are painting braces. This new plant is part of the NPA program for expansion of basic industry. It will play a major part in raising U. S. steel capacity to 120 million ingot tons by the beginning of 1954.

## COURTHOUSE GANGS, CORRUPT MACHINES PICK CANDIDATES

Charges that a great majority of the members of Congress are the choices of "courthouse gangs" and "corrupt political machines" were made by Senator Wayne B. Morse (R., Ore.) on the AFL radio program "As We See It," April 5, over the ABC network.

Sen. Morse joined with Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) in a non-partisan attack on the evils of the present confusing and differing state primary election systems and in demand for a constitutional amendment providing for uniform national primary elections. Only in this way, they said, will the American people get a chance to elect public officials they really want.

### PROCEDURES BAD

In response to the opening question from Phil Pearl, serving as moderator, Sen. Morse said:

"I think our present election procedures in this country are very bad and are in need of great reform. And I say they are bad because the sad thing is that a majority of the people sitting in the Congress of the United States, for instance, are not the representatives of the free choice of the people of their states.

"The American people need to wake up to the fact that our democracy can be no stronger than the extent to which the people are guaranteed an exercise of freedom of choice in selecting their representatives.

"Now where do these men come from in the Congress of the United States? The great majority of them come from smoke-filled rooms, if you want to put it that way.

"They are the choice of courthouse gangs, of corrupt political machines, of professional politicians who select them in the first place as their party's candidates—and then all they give the voters in the general election in the fall is a choice between and among the evils that the party machines have selected as candidates.

"And I think we must face the fact of reforming election procedures and elect men that the people really want. You are not going to do that until you get your reform in your primary laws. And that's true of the Presidency as well as members of Congress."

Asked about the fact his own name has been entered in the Republican Presidential primary in Oregon, Senator Morse countered:

"It's against my will. In fact, I am in the novel position, I think, of being the only man in America saying to the people of his state—don't vote for me for President.

"What's happened is that the political opposition in my state, the Taft forces in my state, have put my name on the ballot against my will seeking to embarrass me politically and seeking to embarrass the candidate that I am supporting for the Presidency.

"So I have to go out now and say to the people of my state, 'Don't be a party to the trickery of the Taft forces. Vote against me for the Presidency, but vote for me as a delegate-at-large to the convention.'"

The Senator is supporting the candidacy of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

### POSITIONS SIMILAR

At this point, Sen. Humphrey was reminded that he, too, is a Presidential candidate, having been chosen as a "favorite son" in the Minnesota primary. He indicated that he was in a similar position to that of Sen. Morse and was not a serious candidate. Discussing the flaws in the present primary system, Sen. Humphrey said:

"The whole election machinery of the people of the United States, of the respective state governments, needs to be re-examined. Surely, the principle of a party primary, a responsible party primary, is very desirable.

"These party primaries ought to give an opportunity for people to participate as candidates and to seek the support of the electorate and the electorate should have an honest choice when it goes into the election booth—a variety of choices.

"Now in the Presidential primary—well, we have just got a hodge-podge at the present time. Every state is different. There is a series of Presidential primaries and I think it is fair to say that much more publicity is given to these primaries than the facts merit.

"However, it is possible to have a nationwide Presidential primary under uniform standards because we are electing a national officer. That nationwide Presidential primary could be applicable to each and every state on the same day and the date could be set at such a time that it would not conflict with party conventions and at the same time it could give the candidates an opportunity to express themselves to the electorate in plenty of time in advance of the Presidential primary."

## Absent Minded

In Washington, D. C., the nationwide strike of 31,000 Western Union employees will never be forgotten by the president of a large national union. The day the strike started he absent-mindedly telegraphed each of his 255 locals telling them not to use the services of Western Union!!

Hear Frank Edwards nightly!

# Sportsmen's News

## Study Surf Fish

Although the project has just started, more than 5 southern California sportsmen's groups already are compiling daily catch records for a surf fishing study sponsored by the Dept. of Fish and Game.

The \$60,000 project is financed jointly by the State with the proceeds of angling license sales, and by the Federal Government, under the Dingell-Johnson Act, which allocates a portion of the funds received from federal taxes on angling gear.

The early and enthusiastic support being given the three-year survey indicates that a majority of southern California's quarter-million surf fishermen may soon be supplying State researchers with the catch records needed for the statistical work. They'll help in determining the relative importance of the species in the catch, fluctuations in abundance, good and poor fishing areas, and measuring trends in fishing success.

Catch record books are being given free to all cooperating fishermen by the Department's Terminal Island office. Interviews with surf fishermen will supplement the record books.

The fishes' age and rate of growth, sexual maturity, spawning seasons, food habits and migrations will be determined, which eventually will establish the basis for sound recommendations for fishery management.

Assistant Marine Biologist Fred Hagerman of Garden Grove, an ardent surf fisherman, leads the project team. He will be assisted by three other State employees. Headquarters are at the California State Fisheries Laboratory, Terminal Island.

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## Party Boat Catch

Marine sportsfishermen who do not mind a little inclement weather can enjoy themselves even in mid-winter, according to statistics kept by the California Dept. of Fish and Game.

An average of 8.4 fish were landed by each of the 2,625 anglers who boarded party fishing boats during January. Their aggregate bag totaled 22,150 fish of at least eight species.

Southern California waters attracted all but 100 of the month's deep sea anglers. Rockfish accounted for a total catch of 17,752. Ling cod, flounders, sole and sand dabs totaled about 3,000, and 101 salmon were taken near San Francisco.

The figures were submitted by party boat operators to the Department's statistical unit at the Terminal Island laboratory.

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## Angling Regulations

Free copies of California's 1952 angling regulations in printed form are now being distributed by nine offices and more than 3,000 license agencies of the Dept. of Fish and Game.

The new abstract of regulations includes an article on the Fish and Game Commission's recently adopted policy for the management of inland fisheries.

## Taft in S.O.B.

In Washington, D. C., an Associated Press news ticker in the "Taft for President" campaign headquarters clicked out the following announcement: "SEN. TAFT'S 11:00 A.M. NEWS CONFERENCE ROOM HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM ROOM 332 TO ROOM 335, S. O. B." A newly-hired Taft publicity man telephoned the Associated Press and furiously charged the news agency with harboring saboteurs and un-American agents. Gently and patiently the Taft supporter had to be informed that "S. O. B." really stood for "Senate Office Building."



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